



➤ **NON-ENTANGLING FAD POLICY**

Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 Pevasa does not permit aboard any of its owned or operated vessels the practice of deploying Fish Aggregating Devices (known as FAD's) that are of Highest Entanglement Risk as defined in the ISSF Guide for Non-entangling FADS.

Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 all FAD are made according to the Non-Entangling FADs Guide published in 2015.

Starting 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, Pevasa decided to adapt its FADs policy according to the ISSF Technical Report ISSF 2020-11 and the ISSF Non-Entangling and Biodegradable FADs Guide 2019. On 15<sup>st</sup> June 2022, Pevasa has updated its FADs policy in order to fully comply with the ISSF Technical Report 2022 – 04, in the following terms:

1. Raft structure:
  - a. Covering with netting is not allowed.
  - b. If the raft is covered, it should always be with shade cloth, canvas or non-entangling material.
2. Tail structure (subsurface hanging structure).
  - a. It should always be made with ropes, canvas, nylon sheets or other non-entangling materials.
  - b. If small mesh netting is used as submerged tail, it must be tightly tied into bundles ("sausages").
  - c. If open panel netting is used, it is only using small mesh size (< 2,5 inch [7 cm] stretched mesh) and weighting the panel so as to keep it taut.
3. The number and quantity of materials used will be reduced in order to minimize generating debris.



## ➤ FAD MANAGEMENT POLICY

PEVASA also requires onboard its vessel(s) the use of the following best practices for FAD management, identified in ISSF Technical Report 2019 – 11, “Recommended Best Practices for FAD management in Tropical Tuna Purse Seine Fisheries”:

1. Reporting requirements for fisheries statistics by set type:
  - a. Filling out completely and accurately the logbooks, including FAD logbook information, by set type required by where our vessels are active and submitting them by electronic reporting to the required authority and / or RFMO.
  - b. Achieving 100% observer coverage, even if not required by the RFMO, on all fishing trips through the use of human observers or a combination of human observers and voluntary Electronic Monitoring (EM). For EM, best-practice minimum standards developed by ISSF, or those developed by the RFMO, will be followed.
  - c. Report FAD buoy daily position data to the relevant RFMO science bodies and/or national scientific institutions and/or flag State, with a maximum time lag of 90 days. Data submissions must include the vessel name and IMO number (if available). Deployments should be identified in the data submissions when possible. In the event that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy report these data to national scientific institutions and/or its flag, they shall document that they requested that these data be made available to the relevant RFMO for scientific purposes.
2. Voluntarily provide FAD buoy echo-sounder acoustic biomass data to the relevant [RFMO science bodies and/or national scientific institutions and/or flag State], with a maximum time lag of 90 days. Data submissions must include the vessel name and IMO number (if available). Deployments should be identified in the data submissions, when possible, In the event that purse seine vessels and supply vessels covered by the policy report these data to national scientific institutions and/or its flag State, they shall document that they requested that these data be made available to the relevant RFMO for scientific purposes.
3. In order to reduce ghost fishing, only deploying or redeploying (i.e. placing in the water)
  - a. FADs that are completely non-entangling (i.e., without any netting) according to



the ISSF Guide for Non-Entangling FADs.

- b. Retrieving, where practicable, any encountered pre-existing non-fully NEFAD (whether a set is done or not) which is not in compliance with this measure
4. Support science-based limits on the overall number of FADs used per vessel and / or FAD sets made:
  - a. Abiding by the limit of active number of FADs adopted RFMO.
  - b. Not reactivating remotely buoys that were previously deactivated. They will only be reactivated when the buoys are back in port.
  - c. Abiding by the FAD time area closure established by RFMO where our vessels are active.
5. Mitigate other environmental impacts due to FAD loss including through the use of biodegradable FADs and FAD recovery policies:
  - a. Deploying 70% of our FADs with only biodegradable materials except for floatation components of the raft, for which the use of non-biodegradable material should be reduced as much as possible, with an aim to increase this to > 85% by 2025.
  - b. Studying the feasibility of deploying simpler and smaller FADs.
  - c. Participate in projects with scientific institutions or RFMO's.
    - to alert them of FADs that are drifting in the direction of sensitive area to remove stranded FADs.
    - To test and trial the use of biodegradable materials in FAD design and construction.
6. Practicing best safe handling and release of by catch species, such as silky sharks, other species of sharks and rays brought onboard.
7. Fishing skippers shall update their best practice training every 3 years maximum (ISSF Workshop / ISSF accredited trainer / review the Skippers Guide or Skippers Workshop Video).

This policy is posted on the Company website [www.pevasa.es](http://www.pevasa.es).

Approved and in force since 15st April 2024 by  
Operations Department

